

boleti in the base of the stump. Elsewhere I have met with it in Windsor Forest on fungi of this type on beech, always on the 'gills' of the fruiting bodies. Mr. P. J. Chandler has taken a third species, *O. hendeli* Coll., in S. London (Bromley). Mr. B. H. Cogan (1968, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **104**: 252-4) has added two further species of *Odinia* to our list, whilst it is quite likely (as Collin has pointed out) that we possess also *O. ornata* Zett. Evidently, therefore, a close watch should be kept for these interesting and attractive little flies, whose facies is very characteristic. — A. A. ALLEN.

IS SCROBIPALPA COSTELLA (H. & W.) (LEPIDOPTERA: GELECHIIDAE) DOUBLE BROODED? — Emmet's Guide to the Smaller British Lepidoptera (1979) describes *Scrobipalpa costella* (Humphrey & Westwood, 1845) as single brooded with larvae occurring in August and September which give rise to imagines in September that overwinter until June. This species is not common in South-east Scotland due to the scarcity of its food-plant but one example reared this year appears to have adopted a different strategy. A single larva was found feeding in the lightly spun terminal shoot of woody nightshade, *Solanum dulcamara*, at Seton Bents, Longniddry, East Lothian (O.S.Grid Ref. NT/4376; V.C.82) on 18.v.1986. The plant was an isolated one growing in the shade of a thicket of sea buckthorn. Subsequently a fine large specimen of *S. costella* emerged 28.vi.1986. This example would indicate that, even in a late year like 1986, this species can be double brooded. — K. P. BLAND, 35 Charterhall Road, Edinburgh, EH9 3HS.

SYNCHITA SEPARANDA REITTER — A THIRD BRITISH LOCALITY — One May evening, when examining a small sycamore log in my garden in Peckham, South-East London, I discovered several specimens of what I took to be *Synchita humeralis* Fabricius. The evening was hot and humid and the beetles were active, running over the wood and crawling under the thin bark where it was loose. Considering it unusual to find any beetle on sycamore, I referred to Mr. A. A. Allens paper on *Synchita* (*Entomologist's Mon. Mag.* 1964, **100**: 36-42). There was however, no mention of sycamore, but on closer examination it became apparent that my specimens were not *S. humeralis*, but *S. separanda*. Comparison with a specimen of *S. humeralis* (bred from *Daldinia concentrica* by Mr. P. Sokoloff) and dissection of the aedeagus confirmed this identification.

Mr. Allen gives two localities for *S. separanda* — Windsor Forest and Knole Park, Sevenoaks, hence my Peckham garden (coincidentally almost half way between Windsor and Knole) is the third recorded British locality.

The association with sycamore seems odd at first, but a general association with fungus is apparent from Mr. Allen's list of records. The log in question had been cut from a 50-foot sycamore tree in